

GUNS TURNED ON SPARTACANS

Eight Persons Killed and 40
Injured in Berlin
Disorder

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
MADE UP THE MOB

They Were Commanded by
Former Chief of Police
Eichhorn

Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 10.—Grave Spartacan disorders broke out in Berlin on Saturday evening, according to advices received here. Soldiers and sailors, commanded by former Chief of Police Eichhorn, are reported to have occupied Alexander Platz and government troops opened fire upon them, eight persons being killed and 40 wounded, it is said. German censorship is withholding details of the trouble.

SILVER BEING SHIPPED BY U. S. TREASURY

More Than 125 Bushels of Silver Dollars
to Be Melted Into Bullion for
Export to India.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—More than 125 bushels of silver dollars were shipped to-day from the treasury vaults to the Philadelphia mint to be melted into bullion for export to India.

BOYS' WORKING RESERVE Has Been Accomplishing Much in the United States.

The announcement that the United States employment service, department of labor, has decided to continue and expand the United States boys' working reserve as one of the chief factors in agricultural production in this country establishes this organization as an essential part of the reconstruction machine. It is to-day, in the opinion of many food experts, one of the most important sources of reliable, well trained, and physically fit farm help in America. In 1918 it produced enough foodstuffs to feed a million people for a year. Its production for 1919 is counted on to far exceed former records in all the states of the union.

Through means of the largely increased enrollment anticipated as the result of the intensive drive to be inaugurated during the week of Jan. 20-28, it is expected that the production for the coming year will far exceed the former record in all the states.

In a booklet of information recently sent out by the reserve, the accomplishments of the organization for the year 1917 and 1918, as well as its plans for 1919 is set forth as follows:

In the year 1917, the boys' working reserve carried its organization into forty odd states; brought its program to the attention of the state councils of defense in every state in the union; secured the endorsement of the governors and state councils of defense in all the states of the union; mobilized about 100,000 boys and placed them upon the farms of America.

By Oct. 1, 1918, the United States boys' working reserve had completed its organization in every state of the United States, in the District of Columbia, and in the territory of Hawaii; had enrolled and placed upon the farms of the United States about 210,000 boys; had trained intensively, through its farm craft series and its central farm training camps, about 30,000 high school boys; and had been indirectly the means of sending thousands of younger boys into food production under state auspices.

For the coming year, these are the aims of the boys' working reserve:

1. To enroll and place on American farms 300,000 boys.
2. To afford all these boys training in farm practice before they go to the farms, by means of the central farm training camps or training farms, and the farm craft lessons.
3. To help raise enough foodstuffs to feed Europe in 1919.
4. To maintain the education and welfare of all American boys of high school age.
5. By completing the organization of the boys' working reserve's industrial unit, to maintain the vocational training of all American boys from 16 to 20 who are engaged in industry.



What a sight my
skin was until I
cleared it with
Resinol

Even if the pimples, redness or roughness are severe and have resisted ordinary treatment, a little use of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap will usually bring out the skin's real beauty.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap contain only the purest ingredients and gentlest medications which physicians prescribe widely in the treatment of the skin. Sold by all druggists.

WOMAN'S PART IN FUTURE BUILDING

Housewives Will Have a Voice in Planning Homes Constructed Under Government Direction.

Women are to be consulted in the planning of homes in after-the-war building, according to the announced policy of the United States Housing corporation. For the centers of industry, where the government is interested in securing good conditions, the value of advice and suggestions from housewives will be sought.

"When our men want to find out what plan to follow in building a workman's home they usually talk it over with their wives," according to a statement by the United States Housing corporation. "Headquarters they find invariably in the kitchen. The greatest housing experts are the housewives themselves. They know when arrangements are convenient and where steps may be saved in the daily routine of work. Many of our standards representing the greatest convenience and the greatest beauty that the money invested will buy are the result of home-need suggestions from women."

In all building projects the government's standards have been placed on a high plane. The women of the country will see to it that in future private development must measure up to these standards. All specifications for drainage, ventilation, lighting and kitchen fittings must be maintained on the present level. No slump back into the pre-war tenement will be tolerated by the workers. In all future building projects, whether sponsored by the government or by individuals, every house will be required to have a maximum of light and air.

"The average citizen, supported by the women of his household, is demanding improved home-building and this will, of course, influence all future building operations. From now on consideration of the housing question must be primarily from the point of view of the housewife. Consequently, labor-saving devices will be increasingly stressed. Landlords have learned that it can be just as profitable to own well-kept properties as it is to own dilapidated tenements, or vacant lots filled with rubbish or billboards."

"The United States Housing corporation, however, has not adopted any Utopian building scheme. It has simply recognized that the efficiency of the workman is seriously depreciated if he and his family must live in unsanitary dwellings. It has been proved that if he is to work to his best capacity he must be not only well housed but housed adequately and comfortably within reasonable distance from the workshop and at a rental he will be able to pay."

"Industrial housing is a comparatively new proposition in America. It is an old one in England, and in many ways it has been adequately solved. The problem there is now largely dealt with from the woman's angle. Recently the first interim report of the woman's housing committee in London, appointed by the ministry of construction, has outlined many points of interest to house planners in this country. This report urges the importance of a good outlook from the family sitting room, where the mother and children pass so much of their lives. Recommendation is made that in obtaining light and outlook the sitting room should be given the advantage over parlor or other rooms. Six rooms, including living room, parlor, kitchen, and three bedrooms, two of which are large enough to hold two beds, are pronounced essential for a family home. The committee approves of a minimum of 500 cubic feet for each adult and 250 cubic feet for each child under 10 years of age."

Science has a long way to go in that direction, yet even our present meager knowledge might be so organized as to be incomparably more effective than it is. Here is a task worthy of the league of nations. In these days of close intercommunication safeguarding the public health has become a world problem. No part of the earth is so remote that a plague spot can be regarded with indifference. No part is more remote than central Asia, where the plague developed which has already proved more deadly than the world's greatest war. For all we know this may be but the beginning of a new cycle of plagues such as have from time to time swept over the world. If this should be the case mankind, because of railways and steamships, is far more exposed to disease unless a strong first line of defense can be organized, and this requires in the first place more systematic international co-operation, and in the second place a better organization for the intelligence service of public health. Nor is it enough to stand on the defensive; so far as possible menacing plagues must be attacked at their source and rooted out of places where they breed in the filth of chronic misery.

It should be understood, however, that war on disease, like other wars, involves sacrifices, and that not merely for thoroughly efficient health armies, local, national, international. To keep a plague out of a country may mean something like a blockade, and that is hard to bear in time of peace. During the great plague in London, when English goods were barred from Mediterranean ports, they used to be sent on to Turkey, which was indifferent about such matters, and then shipped back surreptitiously to Italy and other countries. This illustrates the difficulty of enforcing regulations that hurt business. In every city, too, the same problem has to be met; one of the hardest problems, in fact, is to measure accurately the extent of the danger and the probable efficacy of safeguards. When the danger is problematical and the money loss certain, men are not easily reconciled to sacrifice. In short, fuller and more up-to-date knowledge and better organization to act upon it are the present essentials, and through the league of nations a hopeful beginning might be made.—Springfield Republican.

OVER 38,000 MEN SIGN TO TRAIN

As Merchant Seamen Under
Tutelage of the United States

SIX WOODEN SHIPS
TO BE UTILIZED

Two Other Vessels Are to Be
Retained for the Same
Purpose

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—To maintain facilities for training merchant seamen, the shipping board has decided to turn six of the wooden cargo steamers built during the war into training ships. Over 38,000 young men have signed applications to take the courses which the board is giving, and it is planned to add deep sea cruises to the curriculum. When the new vessels are ready, the board will release from requisition eight of the ten vessels which were turned into training ships during the war. The City of Berlin, receiving ship at Boston, and the Iris, at San Francisco, will be retained.

DEFENSE AGAINST DISEASE. Experience with Influenza Shows That Society Needs It.

One result of the pandemic of influenza has been to show in a striking way the need of more efficient organization of the defenses of society. Civilization has far greater resources than have yet been utilized for keeping disease at bay. Everyone should by this time know that pestilence is a far more terrible enemy than war. A month ago the loss of life due to this single plague was estimated at 6,000,000, and several millions may have been added since. In 10 weeks it killed as many as perished in the war in four years, a destructiveness 20 times as great, and how smoothly, silently and efficiently it did its grim work, as though mocking the frantic efforts of men to kill each other with their crude engines of death. One British medical authority estimates that if the pest had come in the first year of the war it would have taken at least 100,000,000 lives, but the probability is that it would have forced an early ending of the war and concentration of effort on the fight against disease.

To some extent the war may be an excuse for the complete failure of mankind to check this epidemic. "Victory first" was the dominant feeling everywhere, and no measures of protection could be taken which interfered with the prosecution of the war. How much could have been done if the pestilence had come in time of peace is an open question. A good deal might perhaps have been done if the gravity of the case had been understood and if a world-wide organization had been ready to act. But with the defenses of society so ill-organized it is probable that even in peace the result would have been much the same. It is fair to grant that at the beginning few medical men even comprehended the peril; the invader was taken to be ordinary influenza, and against so mild a disorder as that it would have been impossible to secure energetic action.

Yet if civilization had been well served by its bureau of medical intelligence there must have been an early realization of the truth. In war the highest scientific skill is kept constantly on the alert to find defense against new weapons like poison gas; when gas masks were needed millions of people collected nutshells and fruit pits for charcoal. If but a small part of this vigilance and energy can be enlisted to defend society in peacetime a great deal can be done. So far as individual research goes there can perhaps be no great improvement, for already scientific men are working with a devotion and persistence which cannot be praised too highly. Yet in general among medical men there is said to be some disinclination to the basic study of fevers, which is not regarded as a highway to success. By putting more stress on the prevention of infection it should be possible to increase the army of trained men who are attacking disease at its source. Only of late has it come to be understood how great a part of the ailments which cut short human life can be traced back to some remote infection.

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KEEP STRINGS ON SOLDIERS. Until Peace Is Signed, Is the Policy of British Government.

London, Feb. 18 (via Montreal).—The soldiers now being released from the British army under the demobilization plan are not being finally discharged, the process of discharge not being completed until after the peace is signed. All the men let go at present are being furnished with a letter of thanks from the army council for the services they have rendered. Upon their final discharge all the officers and men who served will be given individually an illuminated certificate of service in addition to their service and war medals.

It's
toasted



On the way down town

After a baked apple for breakfast! Wasn't it good? Tastes better than a raw apple—more flavo. Now—as you light it—notice the delicious "cooked" flavor of your

LUCKY STRIKE
cigarette

It's toasted. Like the apple, it tastes much better "cooked" than "raw" because—

It's toasted



Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.

QUARANTINE ON BARBERRY

In Order to Eliminate Rust of Wheat
and Other Grains.

As a means toward eliminating black stem rust of wheat and other grains, the secretary of agriculture purposes establishing a quarantine to prohibit interstate movement of the common barberry, as well as other species of Berberis and Mahonia. A public hearing will be held at the rooms of the federal horticultural board, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock Feb. 24, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may be heard, either in person or by attorney.

Investigations made by the department of agriculture have shown that the common barberry and related plants are capable of harboring the black stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses throughout much of the grain growing area of the country and especially in the states of Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, Montana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Wyoming, Missouri, and Colorado. The prevalence of the common barberry throughout this area has been responsible to a considerable degree for the severity of the epidemics of black stem rust that have frequently caused enormous losses of wheat and other cereals.

Through the co-operation of the department of agriculture with state officials, local organizations and individuals, the susceptible species of Berberis and Mahonia have been very largely eradicated from the states named, but these plants are still prevalent in many of the regions of the United States. It appears necessary, therefore, to quarantine the states of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, in accordance with provisions of the plant quarantine act, and to prohibit or regulate the movement from those states and district to the states first named of all species and varieties of barberry and Mahonia susceptible to black stem rust.

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Topics of the Home and Household.

Vaseline applied to choker sores is said to be a sure cure, a single application being enough in some instances.

Nothing finer has come out of this war than this line from an epitaph in a British graveyard in France: "For your tomorrow they gave their to-day."

You can color any gelatine with cranberry juice and the result will be a charming shade of red.

Baking powder may be made at home with trifling work at a cost much less than when purchased compounded, and the following proportion of soda and cream tartar is said to be excellent: 2 1/4 pounds of cream tartar, 1 pound of baking soda, 1 1/4 pounds of flour. Stir eight or ten times thoroughly and keep in tin boxes. This makes 4 1/2 pounds of the baking powder. Some people feel surer of the purity of the soda and cream tartar if they are purchased at a drug store.

Snow Substitute for Eggs.

Snow is an excellent substitute for eggs, either in puddings or cake, including pancakes. Two large spoonsful will supply the place of one egg and the article it is used in will be equally good. This is a useful piece of information, especially as snow often falls at the season when eggs are highest in price. The snow may be taken up from any clean spot before it is wanted. The sooner it is used the better.

To Take Stain from Cloth.

Some number zero sand paper, a little ammonia and warm water, a damp cloth.

IMPORTANT LINKS

Hygiene, rest, pure air, sunshine and a well-balanced diet, plus

SCOTT'S EMULSION

to improve the blood-quality, increase body-weight and build up resistance, are important links in the logical treatment of incipient pulmonary affections. To a child or adult with a tendency to weak lungs or tender throat, Scott's brings a wealth of rich tonic-nourishment.

Little of Scott's Emulsion today may do you a world of good tomorrow.

and a hot iron will make the shiny-faced suit look like new. These are the tools recommended by Miss Agnes Boeing of the Wisconsin college of agriculture, says the Springfield Republican. "Get a small piece of number zero sand paper and paste it to a block of wood, Miss Boeing says. Rub lightly over the places that shine until the nap stands out. Then sponge the cloth with a weak solution of ammonia, a few drops in lukewarm water. Put a damp cloth over the spots and press on the wrong side of the goods. If the material is rather coarse a coarser grade of sand paper may be used, but care must be taken to prevent tearing the cloth."

Eat to Break Up That Cold.

When a cold first starts physicians usually advise a light laxative diet, consisting chiefly of hot lemonade or orangeade, broths or gruels with crisp toast, baked potatoes, mild stewed fruits and vegetables.

After this for a few days until the cold seems to be broken it is well to eat an ordinary diet with plenty of fruits and vegetables. To aid the body in recovering eat meals which give more fuel value than usual, such as the following from the U. S. food administration:

Breakfast—Oatmeal with dates and cream, toasted muffins, poached egg, malted milk.

Lunch—Bacon, toast, bacon fat and butter, apple tapioca, chocolate.

Dinner—Beefsteak with onions (light cut of beef), mashed potatoes, creamed carrots, stuffed pepper salad with mayonnaise, ice cream, plain cake.

New Field for Women.

Dr. John A. Kolmer, eminent chief of the laboratories of the polyclinic and municipal hospitals in Philadelphia and professor in the school of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, says: "Woman has gained a foothold in the laboratory now, and she will never lose it. And this increase in the technicians has come to stay, because woman has picked or rather been picked for a field that grows more and more fertile. I am willing to predict medical men who come home from the war will find a great thing to pursue further in research. Army experience is teaching splendid lessons. All of this cannot help reflecting itself later in woman's progress."

Miss Elsie High of Phoenixville, who is typing bloods to be bottled and sent overseas, was one of the first girls to answer her country's call. Indeed she was very much at home in the big hospital at Fort McPherson when the stirring news came from over there that it would be possible for American soldiers here in training to give their good, strong blood to the boys in France who had so freely spent their own. Typing the pneumonia germ is a very important work being done in the camps by the girls just now.

In Fort McPherson, Ga., Miss Elsie High, formerly of Phoenixville, Pa., is bottling soldier blood to be shipped overseas that it may flow into the veins of American heroes whose life blood has soaked the fields of France.

Way down in Camp Travis, Tex., a

little Nashville girl, Mrs. J. Owen Clarke is typing the deadly pneumonia germ that has taken in lives of young soldiers—according to casualties on our field of honor. These are merely examples of a work, on vast America is just beginning to hear about it.

Called by the surgeon general of the United States army, three or four women bacteriologists, or technicians, have been assigned to every military hospital in the country. And at the same time in some cases like mushrooms in the night, training schools for laboratory technicians have sprung up all over the country.

In fact, long before the fury of the war broke in a few medical schools, large hospitals, municipal and commercial laboratories and in some cases in their own private laboratories women were quietly working in the field of research.

In New York we hear of Dr. Ann Williams and Dr. Miriam Olmsted of the New York board of health; in Philadelphia there is Miss Mary E. Triste of the polyclinic; Miss Mary E. Pennington, Dr. E. Quintand St. John and Dr. B. M. Meiner of the woman's college hospital; in Chicago there is Dr. Ruth Tunnicliffe.

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Miss Kelly Tells How Lydia
E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound Restored
Her Health.

Newark, N. J.—"For about three years I suffered from nervous breakdown and got so weak I could hardly stand, and had headaches every day. I tried everything I could think of and was under a physician's care for two years. A girl friend had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and she told me about it. From the first day I took it I began to feel better and now I am well and able to do most any kind of work. I have been recommending the Compound ever since and give you my permission to publish this letter."—Miss FLO KELLY, 476 So. 14th St., Newark, N. J.



The reason this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, was so successful in Miss Kelly's case was because it went to the root of her trouble, restored her to normal healthy condition and as a result her nervousness disappeared.

Experience
has taught
thousands
that
**INSTANT
POSTUM**
is better for
the family
than coffee

"There's a Reason"